NATIONAL UNITY CHARTER

Part I – Governance Structure and Political System

Article I: Nature of the State

1. The Omarist state is a **unified, secular Arab system of governance** founded upon meritocracy, technocracy, and absolute accountability. It is **neither a republic, monarchy, nor dictatorship**, but a **post-ideological structure designed for maximum performance and national cohesion**.

2. It derives its legitimacy from:
• The will of the Arab people,
• The moral order derived from Islamic values (non-theocratic),
• Its performance in providing justice, dignity, and prosperity.

Article II: The Presidency

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4.

Article III: The Council of the Worthy

1. The **Council** is the supreme executive and legislative body of the state, comprised of individuals chosen purely on **merit, skill, and integrity**.
2. Members are selected via **rigorous examinations**, psychological testing, and **peer-reviewed achievements**, not elections.
3. Their tenure lasts **10 years**, renewable only by public referendum based on performance metrics.
4. Duties:
    - Draft legislation,
    - Supervise the civil and military bureaucracy,
    - Lead national planning and reforms.
5. Salaries are paid to Council members due to their expertise and workload.

Article IV: The Department of Happiness

1. An independent ministry tasked with receiving and investigating public complaints, critiques, and reform suggestions.
2. All citizens can submit anonymous or signed reports.
3. Responses must be made public, and reforms (if valid) must be tracked and implemented under direct Council supervision.
4. This department is forbidden from prosecution unless the complaint is proven to be a malicious falsehood.

Article V: Judiciary and Law

Article VI: Transparency and Anti-Corruption Safeguards

1. All political debates and critical Council votes are **publicly broadcast** on state channels.
2. Annual **State Performance Reports** must be published, including budgets, reforms, and any internal critiques.
3. Any attempt by a leader or official to enrich themselves is investigated as **high treason**.
4. Whistleblowers are protected by law and may receive state rewards for unveiling corruption.

Article VII: Elections and Political Participation

1. No political parties exist; instead, **ideological proposals** are debated during **National Election Forums**.
2. Every four years, a national referendum is held on major ideological questions and Council continuation.
3. Citizens participate by ranking candidates or ideas based on **merit, track record, and ideology**.
4. A **national education campaign** precedes each election to ensure **informed decision-making** by the people.
5.

Article VIII: Emergency Powers and Safeguards

1. Emergency powers may only be enacted during existential threats (e.g., war, epidemic, total infrastructure collapse).
2. The Council of the Worthy must approve all emergency measures by a **4/5 supermajority**.
3. These powers:
    - Must have a **set expiration** (max 180 days, renewable),
    - Cannot override core civil liberties unless a **direct threat** to life exists.
4. All emergency measures must be **reviewed publicly** within 10 days of enactment.

Article IX: Local Governance and Administrative Units

1. The Arab state is divided into **governorates**, led by **appointed technocratic governors**.
2. These governors:
    - Are selected based on **performance metrics** and **local expertise**,
    - Are supervised by the Council but retain full authority over local services.
3. Each governorate must have:
    - A **Citizen Assembly** to submit reform proposals to the Council of the Worthy,
    - Local "Happiness Departments" to handle minor grievances autonomously.

Article X: Military and Security Oversight

1. The military is apolitical and led by a **High Command Board**, composed of the most meritorious officers, vetted annually.
2. Military leadership cannot hold civilian posts and must swear an oath to **serve, not rule**.
3. Internal security (e.g. intelligence, police) is overseen by an **Independent Oversight Committee**, partially composed of civil society experts.

Article XI: Succession and Institutional Continuity

1. In the case of state collapse or assassination of key figures, a **Contingency Directorate** takes emergency control with full constitutional limits.
2. All essential laws, protocols, and reforms are backed up across **redundant digital and physical networks**.
3. Succession is handled automatically through ranked backups within the Council, with no delay to national functions.

Article XII: Citizenship Duties and Civil Obligations

1. Every citizen must:
    - Participate in ideological referendums,
    - Submit a national service year (military, medical, education, or civil),
    - Report corruption, malpractice, or systemic decay when encountered.
2. Failure to fulfill these obligations without cause will bar individuals from running for civil positions or receiving state scholarships.

Article XIII: The Standard of Dual Worthiness

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Article XIV: Safeguards of Applied Worthiness

Article XVI: The Meritocratic Principle and the National Institute

Part II – Citizenship and National Identity

Article I: Definition and Nature of Citizenship

4.

Article II: Criteria for Naturalization

Article II-A: Immigration and Integration Policy

1. Immigration is conditional and selective, prioritized for individuals who:

- Demonstrate exceptional skill, academic achievement, or strategic value,
- Align ideologically with Omarism,
- Show clear willingness to assimilate linguistically and culturally.

2. Temporary residents must:

- Pass a background check by the Department of Internal Stability,

- Reside lawfully and contribute productively,
- Refrain from political activity, public dissent, or promotion of foreign ideologies.

3. Permanent residency is considered after five years of lawful presence and:
   - Proven civic behavior,
   - Competence in Fusha Arabic,
   - A public oath of non-subversion and cultural alignment.
4. Asylum may be granted in exceptional humanitarian cases if applicants:
   - Undergo ideological and security screening,
   - Accept that protection does not guarantee citizenship or political rights.
5. The Department of Integration shall manage all immigration evaluation, orientation, and disciplinary expulsion.
6. Individuals found exploiting immigration to spread division or promote incompatible ideologies shall be expelled and permanently barred.
7. The Unified Arab State does not recognize open borders. Immigration is a privilege granted in service of national unity, security, and ideological preservation.

Article III: National Language and Cultural Unification

1. The sole official language of the state is Fusha Arabic.
2. While regional dialects are allowed in informal use, the following domains must use Fusha exclusively:
   - Government affairs,
   - Legal documentation,
   - Education,
   - National broadcasting.
3. Historical records of tribal, separatist, or subnational identities shall be archived and replaced by standardized national narratives.

Article IV: Rights and Duties of the Citizen

1. Every citizen is granted the following rights by the state, in accordance with the fulfillment of civic duties and unconditional loyalty to the Charter:

Article V: National Identity in Education

1. All public and private schools must:
   - Teach Fusha Arabic exclusively,
   - Promote Arab unity and historical destiny,
   - Reject glorification of pre-revolutionary nationalism or colonialism.
2. Islamic history must be:
   - Taught apolitically,
   - Historically contextualized,
   - Framed to prevent extremism and sectarianism.
3. Curricula shall emphasize:
   - Unity over ethnic or regional pride,
   - Arab dignity and sovereignty in modern history,
   - The consequences of division and foreign dependence.

Article VI: Cultural Expression and State Guidance

3.

4.

5.

Article VII: The Civic Spirit

Article VIII: Symbolism and National Aesthetics

1. National symbols must embody:
   - Unity,
   - Order,
   - Merit,
   - Arab independence.
2. The flag, anthem, and slogans are to be selected through national referendum and finalized by the Council of the Worthy.

Article IX: Revocation of Citizenship

1. Citizenship may be revoked for:
   - Espionage,
   - Collaboration with foreign ideological agendas,

- Attempts to divide the Arab nation.

2. Appeals may be submitted to the Council of the Worthy and, if accepted, citizenship may be reinstated after verified rehabilitation.

Part III – Social Cohesion, Culture and National Identity

Article I: Cultural Integration Strategy

Article II: National Memory and Historical Narrative

Article III:

1.

Article IV: Linguistic Unity

1. Fusha Arabic shall be the sole language of: Education, Governance, National media, Official correspondence.
2. Dialects may persist in private life, but the state shall conduct large-scale linguistic campaigns to ensure full intelligibility.
3. All citizens must demonstrate Fusha fluency to qualify for public office or civil service.

Article V: Artistic and Media Integrity

1.

Part IV – Education, Knowledge, and the Role of Intellectuals

Article I: Curriculum and National Formation

Article II: Educators and Intellectual Responsibility

Article III: Academic Freedom and Ideological Boundaries

Article IV: Research and Public Knowledge Production

Article V: Arts, Expression, and Intellectuals

Article VI: Ministerial Oversight

Part V – Unified Economic Vision and Strategic Resource Management

Article I: Economic Philosophy

1. The economy is not a profit-seeking entity but a sovereign instrument of Arab strength, public dignity, and Omarist ideological consistency.

2. All economic policy must aim to:

- Preserve self-reliance,
- Empower labor,
- Reinforce national unity,
- Secure inter-generational prosperity.

Article II: Sectoral Structure

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Article III: Labor Policy and Worker Rights

Article IV: Infrastructure as Sovereignty

1. All infrastructure is considered a matter of national security and shall be constructed, owned, and managed by the state.
2. The state shall develop a Three-Phase Infrastructure Plan:

- **Phase I**: Repair and modernization of core systems,
- **Phase II**: Expansion into rural and underdeveloped areas,
- **Phase III**: Technological overhaul with integrated AI and predictive maintenance systems.

3. Infrastructure sectors include:

- Roads, railways, ports, and digital networks,
- Energy grids (including renewables),
- Water and sanitation systems,
- Hospitals and logistical hubs.

4. High-speed rail must connect all regional capitals, serving as both a logistical backbone for national integration and a symbol of technological sovereignty. It ensures efficient civilian movement, accelerates economic circulation, and reduces regional inequality by bringing peripheral areas into the national core

Article V: Pricing, Markets, and Economic Fairness

1. Price caps shall apply to essential goods: food staples, water, energy, medicine, and basic clothing.
2. Caps shall be revised quarterly in accordance with inflation and scarcity metrics.
3. A State Reserve Fund shall stabilize prices in crises or poor harvest years.
4. Hoarding, price speculation, or sabotage of supply chains shall be punished as crimes against the people.

Article VI: Rural Development and Resettlement

2.

Article VII: Energy and Water Sovereignty

4.

Article VIII: Emergency Economic Powers

1. In times of national crisis, the Council of the Worthy may temporarily:
    - Suspend private markets,
    - Requisition strategic resources,
    - Centralize sector control.
2. These powers must:
    - Be time-limited to a maximum of 120 days per phase,
    - Be transparently declared and documented,
    - Undergo post-crisis audit by the Department of Integrity and the Ministry of the People’s Welfare.

Part VI – National Infrastructure, Health, and Environment

Article I: Principles of Resilient and Adaptive Infrastructure

Article II: Healthcare as a Sovereign Right

1. Healthcare is a free and inalienable right for every citizen, provided exclusively by the state.

2. Preventive care is prioritized through:
   - Mandatory annual health checks,
   - Public health campaigns,
   - Mass immunization programs.

3. Medical records shall be digitized, encrypted, and centrally stored for rapid national response to health crises.

4. Emergency medical readiness is a permanent national directive. Each district shall maintain disaster response units, hospitals, and reserves of critical supplies.

5. A rigorous public performance audit system with transparent metrics and citizen feedback shall monitor all healthcare providers to ensure accountability and continual improvement.

Article III: Medical Research and Sovereignty

6.

Article IV: Urban Planning and Housing Justice

1. Housing is a right. All citizens are guaranteed shelter either via state housing or subsidized private housing.
2. New urban zones must integrate:
   - Efficient transport,
   - Green spaces,
   - Proximity to employment,
   - Schools and hospitals.
3. Slums and unregulated settlements shall be phased out and replaced by dignified planned housing. Resettlement programs will involve community participation to ensure social stability and dignity.
4. Property speculation, land hoarding, and artificial real estate inflation are crimes against national welfare and punishable by forced forfeiture.
5. Anti-speculation measures shall be introduced gradually and paired with incentives for affordable housing development by vetted private entities, under strict state regulation.

Article V: Environmental Stewardship and Resource Preservation

1. Environmental care is not a moral preference but a strategic necessity. Desertification, resource depletion, and pollution shall be treated as national security threats.

2. The Ministry of Environmental Sovereignty shall oversee:
   - Water conservation and purification,
   - Reforestation and agricultural sustainability,
   - Waste and pollution control,
   - Urban air and water quality standards.

3. Industrial and agricultural projects must undergo environmental audits. Failure to comply results in license revocation or nationalization.

4. Competitive grants shall be made available to private green startups that align with the Ministry's strategic goals.

5. A national carbon accounting system linked with strict industrial performance evaluations will be implemented to ensure compliance and environmental responsibility.

6. Renewable energy will receive massive state investment, with the goal of full energy independence within two decades.

Article VI: Water and Agriculture Security

1. Water shall be treated as a sacred strategic resource.
   - All freshwater sources are state-owned.
   - Large-scale private usage requires special licensing.
   - Desalination and water recycling programs are prioritized in coastal regions.

2. The state shall lead efforts to develop:
   - Drought-resistant crops,
   - Vertical farming,
   - Agricultural AI and precision systems.

3. Agile regional water-agriculture task forces, empowered to pilot new technologies quickly and report directly to the central ministry, shall be established.

4. Food autarky is a declared goal. Any staple crop critical to survival must be produced domestically unless absolute environmental constraints prevent it.

5. State-academia-industry partnerships shall be developed to accelerate breakthroughs in drought resistance and AI-enhanced farming.

Article VII: Transportation and National Integration

1. A pan-Arab transport network (trains, highways, digital fiber) shall unify all regions and accelerate economic integration.
2. National identification cards and travel permits must be digitally integrated with transport systems for security and logistical purposes.
3. Transparent data governance protocols with independent oversight committees shall be established to safeguard citizen privacy and maintain trust.
4. Air, rail, and maritime transport shall remain publicly owned and subsidized for citizens.
5. Fuel subsidies may exist for essential transport, but mass transit user experience shall be expanded and improved to reduce private vehicle dependence through positive incentives alongside disincentives.

Article VIII: Disaster Preparedness and Civil Defense

1. Civil defense is a civilian and military responsibility. All citizens shall receive basic training in:
   - Evacuation protocol,
   - First aid,
   - Rationing and shelter use.
2. Disaster training shall be integrated into national service and education programs to normalize skills and reduce resistance.
3. The state shall maintain an autonomous Emergency Mobilization Authority with power to override local governance during disasters.
4. Decentralized emergency response nodes linked by secure communication networks shall complement centralized command to ensure rapid, localized responses.
5. Earthquake-resistant construction, flood barriers, and secure underground shelters are mandatory in high-risk zones.
6. Strategic resource depots (food, medicine, fuel) shall be distributed across the state and rotated regularly.

Part VII – Foreign Policy and Global Doctrine

Article I: Ideological Foundation and Strategic Autonomy

The foreign policy of the Unified Arab State is rooted in ideological independence, Arab dignity, and the pursuit of a global moral multilateralism governed by pragmatic alliances and unwavering sovereignty. It rejects

submission to Western-led hegemonies or ideological dilution and prioritizes internal consolidation, military deterrence, and economic autarky.

Article II: Principles of External Engagement

1. Foreign engagement is permitted only when it benefits the state's national interest.
2. Relations are limited strictly to non-strategic domains unless otherwise mandated by emergency Council decree.
3. Diplomatic recognition is selective and conditional, based on respect for Omarist sovereignty and tangible benefits to Arab unity. Recognition may be revoked without justification upon national interest shifts.
4. Trade in non-strategic goods is permitted with partners who do not demand cultural, political, or economic concessions. Foreign ownership and investment are banned in strategic sectors (Defense, Energy, Healthcare, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Transportation).

Article III: Diplomatic Conduct and Conflict Resolution Protocol

1. The Ministry of Foreign Sovereignty shall lead all diplomatic efforts under a standardized escalation protocol:
   - Initial diplomacy and negotiation,
   - Application of diplomatic pressure,
   - Conditional military deterrence,
   - Renewed diplomatic engagement,
   - Military action as a final resort.
2. All military interventions must be defensive, restorative, or supportive of Omarist-aligned movements and must include subsequent reconstruction, ideological integration, and supervised elections.

Article IV: Intelligence and Ideological Security

1. The Ministry of Foreign Sovereignty and the Ministry of the Defense of the Mind shall collaborate to maintain global surveillance networks for:
   - Detecting and dismantling foreign plots,
   - Tracking ideological subversion,
   - Preemptively disrupting threats to Arab stability.

2. Intelligence reports shall be regularly submitted to the Council of the Worthy and the Department of Integrity for transparency and oversight.

Article V: Cultural and Scientific Diplomacy

1. The state shall engage in cultural and scientific diplomacy to demonstrate the achievements of Omarism system and promote mutual understanding.
2. Such exchanges shall be based on reciprocity and respect, aiming to build bridges with nations that respect state sovereignty.

Article VI: Migration, Asylum, and Integration Policy

1. The Ministry of Strategic Migration and Citizenship shall oversee adaptive asylum policy emphasizing:
   - Conditional acceptance based on cooperation and cultural assimilation,
   - Monitoring and enforcement against resistance to Arab cultural norms,
   - Revocation of asylum for persistent ideological subversion.
2. Refugees and asylum seekers must demonstrate allegiance to Omarist principles and participate in structured integration programs.

Article VII: Unified Diplomatic Voice

1. The Unified Arab State shall maintain a single, consistent diplomatic stance across all regions; sub-national entities are prohibited from independent foreign relations.
2. The Ministry of Foreign Sovereignty is charged with vetting all foreign delegations, drafting unified policy, and preventing ideological infiltration.

Article VIII: A Model of Sovereignty

1. The Unified Arab State shall serve as a sovereign model of stability, autocracy, and dignity in a fragmented world.
2. The state is open to cooperation with all nations that respect its sovereignty and constitutional order, prioritizing relationships that enhance its technological, economic, and cultural independence.
3. The success and prosperity of the Omarist system within its borders is its primary and most powerful contribution to global discourse.

Article IX: Oversight and Accountability

The Council of the Worthy shall conduct annual performance reviews of

ministries involved in foreign policy to ensure ideological fidelity, strategic efficiency, and transparency.

Part VIII – Final Provisions and Revolutionary Safeguards

Article I: Supreme Legal Authority of the Charter

1. This Charter is the supreme law of the United Arab State. All laws and state actions must conform to it.
2. The Supreme Tribunal holds the sole and final authority to interpret the meaning of this Charter and to adjudicate disputes regarding the constitutionality of state actions.

Article II: Amendment Protocol

1. The Charter may be amended only through one of the following three pathways:
   a. A 4/5 supermajority vote of the Council of the Worthy.
   b. A national referendum in which at least 60% of participating citizens approve.
   c. A 40-day national debate process, including mandatory public discussions, feedback sessions, and an official redrafting period prior to any vote.
2. Amendments must not compromise the foundational pillars of **unity, independence, or ideological sovereignty**.
3. **Emergency Amendment Protocol**: In times of national crisis, a unanimous vote of the Council may enact **temporary Charter modifications** lasting no longer than 120 days. These must be publicly disclosed and undergo post-crisis audit by the Department of Integrity.

Article III: Defense of the Charter Against Subversion

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Article IV: Oversight by the Department of Integrity

Article V: Civic Education

Article VI: Legal Transition and Nullification of Past Systems

1. Upon ratification, all prior legal frameworks within Arab territories are **nullified unless re-validated** under Charter principles.
2. A **Legal Continuity Review Commission**, operated by the Ministry of Justice and Legal Reconstruction, shall:
   a. Examine existing laws for compatibility with the Charter,
   b. Re-issue approved laws under new legal authority,
   c. Create transitional regulations for sectors under review.
3. A **12-month transition period** is authorized during which legacy legal structures may operate provisionally under Department of Integrity supervision.

Article VII: Indivisibility of the Arab Homeland

1. The Unified Arab State may not be dissolved, partitioned, or federalized under any political or legal pretext.
2. Attempts to secede, fragment, or dilute Arab territorial unity are classified as **existential threats** and must be met with constitutional suppression.
3. Any public official supporting secession is to be immediately stripped of authority and placed under national investigation.

Article VIII: Ratification and Revolutionary Continuity

1. This Charter is hereby ratified by the **unanimous decision of the Founding Council** and takes immediate effect upon formal proclamation.
2. The Charter represents not a conclusion, but a **perpetual revolution**—a living, evolving contract between the Arab people and their future.
3. Every generation must review, debate, and recommit to its spirit.
4. It is not guarded by tradition, but by conviction, understanding, and national vigilance.

Part IX – Civil Rights and Moral Obligations

Article I: Foundation of Rights

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Article II: Guaranteed Rights

Article III: Fundamental Duties

Article IV: Suspension of Rights

Part X – Institutional Innovation and Systemic Integrity

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Article II: The Protocol of Worth

All candidates for government roles must undergo standardized and specialized testing. Test results are considered national security assets, accessible only to the Council of the Worthy and NIBS. Evaluation is relativistic: every serving official is regularly benchmarked against emerging candidates. Upon confirmation that a candidate surpasses a current official, automatic replacement occurs unless prevented by a four-fifths vote within the Council of the Worthy.

Article III: Departmental Performance Standards

NIBS shall conduct rigorous performance comparisons of judges, police commanders, administrators, and other officials using AI-assisted simulations, historical benchmarks, real-world outcomes, and public feedback. Officials ranked in the bottom 10th percentile for (2) two consecutive quarters face immediate dismissal without leniency or retraining.

Article IV: National Assembly of Debate Tier System

The National Assembly of Debate shall convene every four months to host fully public debates on all registered opposition issues, divided into three tiers: Tier I for constitutional, systemic, and strategic issues; Tier II for operational, technical, and regional complaints; and Tier III for foreign institutions, universities, or foreign government-related concerns. All debates across these tiers shall be held transparently and without exception. Tier I issues left uncontested trigger comprehensive reviews of all registered opposition actors, while Tier II issues left unchallenged are archived but must be reexamined after one year.

Article V: Ministry of Happiness and Oversight Funding

The Ministry of Happiness, Ministry of Defense of the Mind, and National

Assembly of Debate shall be financed through a sealed account overseen by five incorruptible officials drawn from military and intelligence agencies. A covert auditor from NIBS shall rotate every four years with identity known solely to the President, ensuring integrity and preventing corruption.

Article VI: Exceptional Citizen Recruitment

Citizens exceeding national performance standards in their fields shall be identified and mandated to respond to state recruitment offers. Refusal to comply results in modest penalties. Recruited individuals will undergo comprehensive psychological, ideological, and professional mentorship administered by experienced veterans in their disciplines.

Article VII: Presidential Safeguard

All presidential candidates must pass a specialized examination administered by NIBS. Their results shall be benchmarked against historical data and current Council of the Worthy scores. Only candidates exceeding the median Council performance score qualify for presidential consideration.

Part XI – Ministries and Council Structure

Article I: Institutional Framework

The Omarist state is administered through specialized ministries, each overseen by a Minister appointed based on clearly defined criteria: demonstrable ideological alignment through standardized evaluation, verified technical expertise supported by professional credentials, and a documented record of public utility assessed through performance benchmarks. Each Minister serves a probationary period of one year, during which their loyalty and effectiveness are closely monitored before full confirmation as a Council member.

All ministerial appointments, regardless of their confirmed status, are subject to the continuous meritocratic review process as defined in Article I, with the challenges of Worth protocol administered by the Oversight Bureau. A minister's tenure is contingent upon maintaining their standing as the most meritorious individual for the service as determined by the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS).

Article II: Core Ministries

The following ministries are foundational to the functioning of the Omarist state:

1. Ministry of Defense – Oversees national security and armed forces.
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs – Responsible for domestic administration, public order, and civil logistics.

3. Ministry of Foreign Sovereignty – Handles diplomacy, trade negotiation, and anti-imperialist policy enforcement.
4. Ministry of the Economy and Strategic Production – Regulates markets, manages national industries, and directs economic planning.
5. Ministry of Cultural Discipline – Guides national identity, artistic expression, and the preservation of Arab culture. Its scope is limited to cultural programming and artistic initiatives.
6. Ministry of the Defense of the Mind – Protects ideological integrity, monitors state discourse, and supervises critical ideological education. Its jurisdiction covers ideological content control and propaganda oversight.
7. Ministry of the People's Health and Welfare – Manages national healthcare, psychological services, and social stability mechanisms.
8. Ministry of Education and National Reclamation – Supervises education systems, language policy, and postcolonial intellectual recovery.
9. Ministry of Technological Advancement – Directs strategic technological development, innovation, and industrial modernization.
10. Ministry of Happiness – Responsible for system-internal reform, emotional national morale, and peaceful social redirection.
11. Ministry of Justice and Legal Reconstruction – Oversees law enforcement, judicial systems, and national reconciliation processes.
12. Ministry of Strategic Migration and Citizenship – Manages population resettlement, diaspora reintegration, and loyalty-based naturalization.
13. Ministry of Environmental Sovereignty – Protects natural resources, enforces ecological planning, and preserves national habitability.
14. Ministry of National Resources and Infrastructure – Coordinates energy, water, housing, and transport systems.

Article III: The Ministerial Framework

The executive function of the state is administered through specialized ministries, each led by Ministers who are members of the Council of the Worthy. Ministers are appointed by the Council of the Worthy based on demonstrated technical expertise, proven performance, and loyalty to the Charter. The structure, specific responsibilities, and number of ministries shall be defined and periodically revised by an organic law governing the state's administrative structure, to adapt to national needs.

Article IV: Principles of State Oversight

Part XII: Provisional Transition and Sunset Protocol

Article I: Activation and Supreme Law

Article II: The Provisional Council of National Restoration

Article III: The President of the Provisional Council

Article IV: The Transitional Oversight Bureau

Article V: Citizen Tribunal

Article VI: The Timeline to Permanence

Article VII: The Covenant of Ineligibility

Article VIII: Final Dissolution and Historical Nullification

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